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SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 45/224 of 21 December 1990, entitled "Special assistance to front-line States", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to respond to such requests for assistance as might be forthcoming from individual States or the appropriate subregional organization, and further urged all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to respond favourably to such requests. It also appealed to all States and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to support the national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other neighbouring States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in South Africa.

2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to its forty-sixth session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution. The present report is in response to that request. It covers activities undertaken by Member States and organizations of the United Nations system that aim at supporting the national and collective development and emergency requirements of the front-line and neighbouring States.

II. ACTION TAKEN TO ASSIST FRONT-LINE STATES AND OTHER BORDERING STATES

A. Replies received from Member States

1. Finland

3. Finland's special assistance to front-line States as planned for 1991 is as follows:

(a) Bilateral Cooperation between Finland and Mozambique, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

(i)	Mozambique	FIM 65 million (about MUSD 16,5)
	Namibia	FIM 28 million (about MUSD 7,1)
	United Republic of Tanzania	FIM 125 million (about MUSD 32,0)
	Zambia	FIM 90 million (about MUSD 23,0);

(ii) The cooperation with Zimbabwe contains mainly development credits, but also cooperation under the regional southern Africa allocation mainly through SADCC. Zimbabwe has received already eight development credits the last amounting to FIM 150 million (MUSD 38,0) approved in 1991;

(b) Regional cooperation with the front-line States, including SADCC Cooperation

Regional southern African FIM 95 million (MUSD 24,0)

(c) Humanitarian assistance/Assistance to National Liberation Movements

(i) The support to the African National Congress (ANC) in 1991 is planned to be FIM 7 million (MUSD 1,7);

(ii) Humanitarian assistance to other liberation efforts is planned to be FIM 13.5 million (MUSD 3,4). Most of these funds will be utilized for the dismantling of apartheid distortions. A minor share may, however, be used for liberation efforts in other regions in the world;

(iii) The support to United Nations-Funds for South Africa in 1991 is FIM 4.5 million (MUSD 1,1);

(iv) Humanitarian assistance to refugees 1991, FIM 6 million (MUSD 1,5) through UNHCR for Mozambican refugees, including possible repatriation operations;

(v) Disaster relief in 1991; FIM 1,5 million ($US 380,000) to UNICEF for Angola on the appeal of the United Nations Secretary-General;

(vi) ICRC has in addition received FIM 1 million ($US 253,164) for Angola, FIM 0,5 million ($US 126,582) for South Africa, FIM 1,5 million ($US 380,000) for Mozambique (and FIM 0,5 million for Rwanda);

(d) Assistance through non-governmental organizations

(i) The 1991 budgetary allocation for supporting the work of Finnish non-governmental organizations is FIM 125 million (MUSD 32,0). This amount is planned to benefit the front-line States as follows:

United Republic of Tanzania	FIM 13.697.000	(about MUSD 3,5)
Namibia	FIM 20.552.000	(about MUSD 5,2)
Zambia	FIM 5.034.400	(about MUSD 1,3)
Mozambique	FIM 459,000	($US 116.202,-)

Angola	FIM 1.165.000	($US 295.000,-)
Botswana	FIM 1.407.000	($US 356.202,-)
Zimbabwe	FIM 888.600	($US 224.455,-)

(ii) It should be noted that some of the NGO-projects in the United Republic of Tanzania benefit ANC.

2. Ghana

4. The Government of Ghana has been giving material and other assistance through the OAU Liberation Fund, the OAU Emergency Disaster Relief Fund, the Africa Fund, and also on a bilateral basis to the countries of southern Africa in particular, and other deserving African countries in general, to mitigate the plight of refugees, returnees, displaced persons as well as to counter the efforts of the destabilization policies of the apartheid regime of South Africa.

3. Italy

5. The Government of Italy attaches great importance to cooperation with the countries participating in the Southern African Development Coordination Consultative Committee; from 1981 to 1989 more than 1,620 billion Italian liras (approximately $US 1.3 billion) have been disbursed for these activities. In 1990 further contributions for 267 billion Italian liras (approximately $US 206 million) have been decided, and interventions for 21 billion Italian liras (approximately $US 16 million) are being planned for 1991.

4. Netherlands

6. The Netherlands has given the following assistance in 1990 to the front-line neighbouring countries:

Country	Amount in DFL
Angola	23 000 000
Botswana	7 930 000
Lesotho	2 390 000
Malawi	17 830 000
Swaziland	2 510 000
Zambia	93 630 000
Zimbabwe	47 200 000
SADCC (and others)	24 040 000
Total	218 530 000

(approximately $US 113,227,980)

5. New Zealand

7. New Zealand's allocations to front-line and neighbouring States in the 1990/91 financial year total $540,000. This assistance, provided in response to paragraphs 4 and 6 of General Assembly resolution 45/224, includes provision of tertiary education and technical assistance.

6. Norway

8. The nature and extent of Norwegian assistance to front-line States is presented within the assistance provided to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). For the year 1990, that assistance has amounted to NOK 200 million.

9. Up to 1989, the total amount of financial transfers came to NOK 810 million. In addition, an amount of approximately NOK 20 million has been transferred through the Nordic SADCC initiative.

10. On a sectoral level, transport and communication are the major cooperation areas, closely followed by energy. Other priority areas are private sector development and natural resources. Both environmental and gender issues are given emphasis in the selection of projects.

11. Beyond the frame of direct support to SADCC, the southern parts of Africa receive a major proportion of Norwegian bilateral development assistance. In 1989 the total level of development assistance to SADCC member countries amounted to NOK 1,352 million, out of which approximately 15 per cent was assistance to SADCC and its programme of action.

7. Portugal

12. During 1990, assistance provided by Portugal to front-line States and neighbouring States was as follows:

(a) Angola

(i) February - Equipment for food transport trucks (approximately $US 32,000), offered to the Government of Angola;

(ii) First Trimester - 2,200,000.00 escudos (approximately $US 15,400), offered to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);

(iii) August - 6,500 blankets ($US 52,500) offered to ICRC through the Portuguese Red Cross;

(iv) December - 20,000,000.00 escudos (approximately $US 140,000) affected to the second phase of the Namibe Railway recovery project (first phase to be covered by UNDRO);

(v) October - Subsidy of 3,000,000.00 escudos (approximately $US 21,000) granted to the Portuguese non-governmental organization "OIKOS" for urgent food assistance to displaced families of Malange.

(b) Mozambique

(i) First Trimester - Subsidy of 8,600,000.00 escudos (approximately $US 60,200) to ICRC;

(ii) August - Subsidy of 10,000,000.00 escudos (approximately $US 70,000) to ICRC, through the Portuguese Red Cross;

(iii) November - Subsidy of 76,925,000.00 escudos (approximately $US 538,000), granted to the non-governmental organization CIDAC (Centre of Investigation for Development Amilcar Cabral), affected to the "Small Farmers and Co-operativas Assistance Project".

(c) Malawi

February - Subsidy of 2,000,000.00 escudos (approximately $US 14,000) to ICRC.

(d) Zimbabwe

December - Sewing machines ($US 4,900) offered to the Government of Zimbabwe, for the inhabitants of villages near the border with Mozambique.

8. Turkey

13. Turkey has undertaken to extend $100,000 assistance for each five front-line States, namely Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania and Botswana within the context of its contributions to AFRICA (The Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid) Fund established by non-aligned countries.

14. Among these commitments a project on "Technology Transfer and Training for Manufacturing Sugar Production Units and Maize Sheller Locally" was identified for Zambia during the visit of a Turkish delegation to this country in February 1989. At the same time, it was also decided to increase Turkish contribution to this project - to be co-financed by UNDP - from $100,000 to $230,000.

15. Turkey has decided to allocate $1 million assistance to Namibia in line with a resolution adopted during the United Nations Pledging Conference on Namibia.

16. Considering that $100,000 assistance envisaged for Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania, Botswana and Zimbabwe will not suffice to finance substantial projects, it is planned to utilize this amount for organizing Group Training Programmes.

B. Replies received from organizations of the United Nations system

1. Economic Commission for Africa

17. Four ECA divisions, namely, the Statistics Division, Trade and Development Finance Division, Transport, Communications and Tourism Division, and Industry and Human Settlements Division carried out the following activities in the front-line States.

Statistics

18. The activities were in the form of advisory missions as detailed below:

(a) Botswana

	Activity	Date
(i)	Conducted a training course on Census Organization and Census Data Processing for staff of the National Statistical Office	March 1990
(ii)	An Advisory Mission assisted with the country's Household Survey Programme	February/March 1990
(iii)	A mission to the country advised on and assisted with preparations of population census quality control plans and evaluation programmes	November/December 1990
(iv)	An advisory mission was sent to the country to assist with and conduct training in census cartography	February/March 1991

(b) Mozambique

(i)	A mission advised on and assisted with the development of a sample design for the National Demographic Survey	February/March 1991
(ii)	A mission assessed the status of the preparatory activities for the 1991 National Demographic Survey	October/November 1990

(c) United Republic of Tanzania

(i)	A mission was undertaken to advise on and assist in the further development of the country's basic economic statistics and national accounts	June 1990
(ii)	Two advisory missions assisted with the Household Surveys Programme	February and November 1990
(iii)	An advisory mission undertook a sectoral review and analysis of the country's basic population data collection programmes and activities	October 1990

(d) Zambia

(i)	An advisory mission assisted with the preparation for a comprehensive workplan for the 1990 national population census	January/February 1990

	Activity	Date
(ii)	Assisted with the organization of a national training workshop on census data processing using micro-computers	May 1990
(iii)	An advisory mission reviewed the quality control procedures for the National Population and Housing Census	March/April 1991
(iv)	A mission to the country advised on sampling procedures and quality control in population census	March/April 1991
(e)	Zimbabwe	
(i)	An advisory mission was in the country to assist with Household Surveys	June/July 1990

Trade and development finance

19. The Division's activities have recently been sharply focused towards providing technical and advisory services in the context of ensuring the implementation of the "Strategies for Revitalization, Recovery and Growth of Africa's Trade Towards the 1990s and Beyond", which reflect policy directives recently adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Trade. They entail applying effective and appropriate policy instruments and measures for domestic, intra-African and international trade to improve the overall performance of the trade sector.

20. Specific activities carried out so far in favour of the front-line States include:

(a) Assisting the OAU secretariat in preparing to mount the Sixth All-Africa Trade Fair. In this regard, the secretariat is helping with publications of materials on the Fair in the journal entitled "Flash on Trade Opportunities" and in another quarterly publication "The Trade Bulletin".

(b) A mission to Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique in connection with the final review of the implementation of United Nations Programme for Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD) was undertaken with a view to ascertain how else the secretariat can realize the original objectives.

(c) By participating in the ECA-Lusaka-based MULPOC Intergovernmental Committee of Experts Meeting and presenting a paper analysing issues of Trade Facilitation and Liberalization within the Subregional Economic Groupings (PTA, SADCC and SACU) whose membership is made up of the front-line States, the Division has made yet additional support to these countries' efforts in this area.

(d) Currently preparatory activities are under way for servicing the eleventh session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade, which will take place between 15 to 19 April 1991. African member States, including front-line States, will benefit from reviewing and discussing issues of global and regional dimensions in the field of trade of interest to African countries with a view of making proposals for expanding Africa's trade flows, stressing particularly intra-African trade as the region's mainstay in terms of collective self-reliance.

Transport, communication and tourism

21. TDTD assisted these countries within the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration on new airline policy for Africa. A study covering these countries was undertaken; recommendations, proposals and suggestions were submitted to these countries as well as to PTA and SADCC. It is hoped that the front-line States will take full advantage of the findings and recommendations of that study.

22. ECA has assisted these countries in the creation of their National Coordination Committees (NCC) for the Second Transport and Communications Decade for Africa. This assistance was either direct (consultants) or indirect (via PTA).

Industry and human settlement

23. Apart from a mission to Namibia in which the Chief of the Division has contributed to the preparation of a provisional investment programme for Namibia, the Division has recruited a national expert for the preparation of a national programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

2. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

24. During 1990/91, UNHCR continued to provide refugee-related and other humanitarian assistance to the front-line States. This assistance was necessary to alleviate the burden brought to bear on these countries as a result of the presence of South African refugees fleeing from the apartheid policy of the South African Government, and refugees of other nationalities fleeing civil conflict and persecution. By the end of 1990, there were an estimated 1.1 million Mozambican and 0.4 million Angolan refugees in the region; in addition, there were an estimated 35,000 South African refugees. Moreover, some 2 million persons were reported to have been internally displaced in Angola and Mozambique as a result of the internal conflicts raging in those countries.

25. UNHCR's assistance to the front-line States was geared towards providing direct assistance to refugees to enable them to attain self-sufficiency wherever possible, or to provide them with care and maintenance pending their expected eventual repatriation. The assistance was directed through programmes implemented by the Governments or national liberation movements in

front-line States (mainly in Angola, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania), non-governmental organizations, and/or the UNHCR offices in the respective countries.

26. Refugees were provided assistance in rural settlements, or individually for those in the urban areas. The assistance included provision of food (normally through WFP for the larger rural caseloads), transport, water supply, education and health services, as well as inputs towards agricultural self-sufficiency (tools, seeds, agricultural extension services, machinery) and employment, including vocational and skills training and small-scale enterprises.

27. In Mozambique, UNHCR also continued to implement a special programme of assistance for Mozambican returnees, of whom there were 243,000 by the end of 1990, according to government estimates. The aim was to assist these returnees to reintegrate as quickly as possible, through the resumption of agricultural and other essential activities.

3. World Food Programme

28. WFP has continued to collaborate with the front-line States in providing food assistance for developmental purposes as well as in meeting the needs under emergency situations. During 1989/90, the focus of programme resourcing for developmental purposes in the front-line States has continued to be on promotion of household food security through increased food production; human resource development through assistance to schools and vocational training centres; improvement in nutrition levels of vulnerable groups; and employment generation in rural and urban areas.

29. The current total commitment for development projects in front-line States is $US 117 million, with an annual delivery of about $US 30 million. In addition to continuing assistance to ongoing projects, new areas for intervention have been identified in the reporting period. In Zambia, WFP is funding a project in urban areas to help low-income vulnerable groups during the initial difficult period of structural adjustment. In Angola, a multi-purpose project for the rehabilitation of southern Angola has been set up.

30. WFP has also provided about $US 60 million worth of food commodities and cash resources towards meeting transport costs to feed Mozambican refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zimbabwe and internally displaced people in Angola and Mozambique, and to assist in emergency situations caused by drought and other catastrophes.

31. WFP continues to purchase food commodities from front-line States, mainly Zimbabwe, which helps them to earn scarce foreign exchange and supports their agricultural production. Some $US 35 million and $US 28 million worth of food grain were brought during 1989 and 1990 respectively, for deliveries to countries in Southern Africa. This is a significant increase over the value of purchases in 1987 ($US 12 million) and 1988 ($US 22 million).

32. Front-line States, in particular Mozambique, have suffered severely because of in-country transport problems caused by the security situation. In addition to food commodities, WFP provides assistance to cover part or all of internal transport costs. Non-food inputs are also provided to meet logistics requirements. Through non-food inputs, WFP provided support to the front-line States in the rehabilitation of port equipment, strengthening of transport fleets and other support services crucial in the delivery and handling of food consignments. To facilitate the delivery of food and other relief supplies, WFP supports coastal operations in Mozambique. A special programme has been developed to deliver food to the population in central and southern Angola under threat of starvation.

4. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator

33. UNDRO's assistance to the front-line States during the period under review was as follows:

(a) Angola

At the Luanda Conference on Assistance to Angola, held in September 1989, UNDRO was requested to establish a computerized information system for data on contributions. In response a computer expert was dispatched to assist the Angolan Technical Unit for Emergency Assistance (UTA-E). The project was completed at the end of November 1990. As a result, UTA-E has established a reporting system to tally and monitor the pledges against the requirements appealed for.

(b) Lesotho

(i) An UNDRO delegation carried out a mission to Lesotho from 21 to 27 January 1990 the general purpose of which was to promote disaster preparedness activities. The action to be taken as a result is as follows:

to complete the National Plan for Disaster Preparedness and Relief;

to initiate legislation;

to train personnel for emergency management and field operations.

(ii) In June 1990 a copy of the project concerning the "Strengthening of Disaster Preparedness" was sent to the interested national authorities for approval. The Government endorsed the project proposal and funds are currently being sought for the implementation of the project.

(c) Mozambique

(i) UNDRO continues to assist Mozambique within the framework of the international appeal for emergency assistance which was launched in February 1987. UNDRO's activities have concentrated on the following two areas: (1) strengthening local relief coordination by supporting the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations (UNSCERO), (2) carrying out operations in the relief and survival sector.

(ii) For relief coordination, the UNDRO delegate participated in inter-agency assessment missions and UNDRO produced and distributed a monthly report on requirements/contributions/unmet needs. In addition, UNDRO managed an airplane put at the disposal of officials involved with the emergency, permitting them to reach areas otherwise inaccessible.

(iii) Concerning operations, UNDRO used its stockpile stored in the UNDRO warehouse in Maputo for distribution to recently identified displaced persons in need of urgent assistance. Distribution operations are now under way. In addition to the assistance given to displaced persons, UNDRO has been giving training to Mozambican warehouse personnel from the Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities (DPCCN in Portuguese) for whom UNDRO manages its stockpile.

(d) United Republic of Tanzania

UNDRO has prepared a project document on "Raising Public Awareness of Disaster Risks" in relation to the following hazards: floods, drought cyclones and earthquakes. The project is being studied by the concerned authorities.

(e) Zimbabwe

(i) UNDRO representatives visited Zimbabwe from 28 January to 4 February 1990 in the context of disaster mitigation and preparedness activities. The action to be taken to strengthen the Civil Protection Services is as follows:

to train manpower for emergency management and field operations,

to supply basic teaching equipment for the implementation of the training programme.

(ii) The project proposal was sent to the Government and later approved by it. Implementation of the project will start when funds which are being sought become available.

5. United Nations Development Programme

34. Technical cooperation between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and individual front-line States continued in 1990 in the framework of projects and activities related to the second International Conference on Refugees in Africa:

(a) Angola

A four-year project on Agricultural Extension and Strengthening of Production and Marketing Associations in the Uige Province, with a budget of $US 3.1 million has started in 1987. The purpose of the project was to help reintegrate the returnee population into mainstream society.

(b) Botswana

Under tripartite (UNDP/UNHCR/Government of Botswana) agreement some 50 low-cost community housing units are to be constructed, with the objective of increasing availability of housing for refugees and nationals in an urban setting. The project is to be financed from ICARA II Trust Fund resources.

(c) Lesotho

Ten laboratories have been constructed and equipped. The construction of two health centres in Maseru commenced in April 1988.

(d) Malawi

In 1987, UNDP sponsored joint UNDP/UNHCR/government technical mission for the purpose of integrating emergency humanitarian assistance with development programme. Since then there was a World Bank/UNDP follow-up mission with the objective of calculating extrabudgetary expenditures for the Government of Malawi due to the presence of a large number of refugees. UNDP is currently assisting in the implementation of health, forestry, fuelwood supply and water projects. While the funding for the water and health project is obtained from the United States Government, the fuelwood supply project is funded from the UNDP Special Programme Resources (SPR).

(e) Swaziland

The construction of a high school is being completed at the Ndzevane Settlement to accommodate Mozambican and Swazi nationals.

(f) United Republic of Tanzania

The 1987 UNDP needs assessment mission report has been updated by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. In addition, a road rehabilitation and construction project, financed through the ICARA II Trust Fund resources has been approved. A cooperative development and health projects are also being approved.

(g) Zambia

Secondary School in Mehaba refugee settlement has been constructed and furnished, and has already begun to admit students. About 70 per cent of the students are refugees and 30 per cent Zambian nationals. Aquaculture development in North-Western province has been successfully implemented. UNDP is currently implementing projects in: (1) Aquaculture Extension Services in the North-Western Province; (2) Training of Community Health Workers and Traditional Birth Attendants in Eastern Province; (3) Extension of Marketing of Honey and Beeswax; (4) Cattle disease control in Eastern Province.

6. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

35. The support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to the front-line States and other bordering States comprises technical assistance activities financed from external as well as FAO's own resources.

36. Assistance continued to be provided towards food security in the SADCC subregion through two regional projects. One is the Early Warning System project funded by the Government of Denmark, which aims to strengthen both the national and the regional capacity to evaluate crop and food supply conditions and to detect needs. The second phase of this project, which amounts to $US 12,458,000 and funds a regional component as well as national components in 7 out of the 10 SADCC countries, is now operational. The other project is funded by the Japanese Government and provides a Remote Sensing component for the Farly Warning System in the SADCC subregion.

37. Support is also given to national Early Warning System projects in Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Namibia, funded by the Netherlands, Norway and UNDP respectively. In Zambia, there are also other projects. One, funded by Norway and UNDP on its three phases, is aimed at the development of a Comprehensive Food Security and Agricultural Development Programme. Meanwhile the other one, funded by the Netherlands and now in its third phase, provides assistance in Food Security and Marketing Management. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a Comprehensive Food Security Programme is also being developed with funds provided by the Technical Cooperation Programme of FAO and by UNDP.

38. In Botswana, as well as the United Republic of Tanzania, assistance is being provided for the management and operation of Strategic Grain Reserves needed to cushion unexpected shortages. In Mozambique, support is being provided through a Dutch funded project, aimed at improving the technical and operational capability of the Food Security Directorate of the Ministry of Commerce. The funding for a further phase, to begin in the second half of 1991, has been agreed in principle by UNDP. A training programme will shortly be carried out to assist Mozambique's food security related institutions in the processing and analysis of food consumption and nutrition data. Finally,

support is provided to Angola for the strengthening of the managerial and operational capabilities of the food security department.

39. FAO's Office for Special Relief Operations (OSRO) utilized a total of $US 2.7 million to mitigate the impact of natural or man-made disasters in three front-line States during the last 12 months. Details on individual projects are given below.

(a) Angola: "Provision of agricultural inputs for the rehabilitation of horticultural and fruit crops" (budget $US 0.9 million). Funded by Italy, the project aims at assisting rural populations affected by civil strife and by drought. Inputs being provided include vegetable seeds, pesticides, fertilizer, greenhouse supplies and small agricultural tools.

(b) Mozambique: "Agricultural Rehabilitation Support to Displaced Population in the Boane District". A project formulation mission (budget: $US 27,000) was fielded in December 1990: the mission's proposal is currently being assessed by FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme.

(c) Namibia: "Emergency provision of grain seeds to drought-stricken farmers" (budget: $US 150,000). Beneficiaries of this assistance were drought-affected farmers in northern Ovambo, Kavango and the Caprivi Strip. Seeds provided were early pearl millet and Kalahari maize.

(d) Namibia: "Improvement of traditional agricultural practices and bush fire control in Ovambo and Kavango" (budget: $US 1.2 million). Funded by Italy, the objectives of the assistance are to increase and diversify small-scale farmers' food production in Ovambo and Kavango, reduce the country's dependency on food imports, train small-scale farmers and extension agents in the use of adapted high-yielding crop varieties, introduce new varieties in cooperating with the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), and protect the environment against outbreaks of bush fires.

(e) Namibia: "Provision of village grinding mills in Ovambo and Kavango" (budget: $US 420,000). Also funded by Italy, the project intends to stimulate local production and consumption of millet and sorghum and to reduce, at the same time, the work-load of rural women.

7. International Fund for Agricultural Development

40. Concerned with the aggravated economic problems confronting the front-line States and other bordering States caused by the apartheid policies of South Africa and its economic measures, IFAD operations in the countries of the region aim at strengthening their individual and collective capacity in building and restructuring their economies and lessening their dependence on South Africa. IFAD endeavours in the region focus on assisting the majority of the population composed of the smallholders and rural poor. Accordingly, its strategy places special emphasis on the rehabilitation of the productive

capacity of smallholder farmers, institution building, strengthening participatory structures at the grass-roots level, and supporting small-scale private enterprise.

41. To this end, IFAD operations have combined the provision of agricultural inputs with support to rural institutions for the purpose of efficient agricultural research and extension, credit, training and marketing. For the land-locked front-line countries, additional care has been taken to ensure the timely delivery of inputs.

42. In addition to its assistance under its regular programme, IFAD also assists the front-line States through its Special Programmes for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification which became fully operational in May 1986 with a funding target of $US 300 million. The Special Programme, which represents IFAD's prompt response to the African crisis, is specifically focused on the development of traditional crops, small-scale water control schemes, agro-forestry, soil conservation and backstopping for institutional and policy reforms. A total of 24 sub-Saharan African countries are covered by the Special Programme, including 6 of the 7 States of the region.

43. In the wake of Namibia's independence, IFAD is already contemplating measures to assist smallholders once the country becomes a member of the Fund. Namibia's membership is expected to be finalized at the forthcoming Governing Council scheduled for 29 and 30 May 1991.

44. As at end of 1990, cumulative IFAD loans to front-line States under its regular programme reached approximately $US 270 million for 14 projects. Eighty-three per cent of these loans were provided on highly concessional terms. IFAD financial contributions helped mobilize an additional amount of $US 161 million from other external donors and $US 134 million from the recipient countries.

45. By 1990 IFAD had approved four loans of $US 46 million under its Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African countries to support projects in Angola, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia. Most of the projects are innovative efforts to help the countries confront the chronic problem of environmental degradation and assist in the economic rehabilitation.

46. Depending on specific country situations, IFAD-assisted projects are variously designed to address the major problem of delivery systems in input supply and output marketing. In generic form, delivery systems encompass a host of interrelated measures such as extension services, credit, research, physical inputs, marketing infrastructure and manpower development. The development of delivery systems is of paramount importance to front-line States as five of them are land-locked and rely on precarious transport corridors.

47. IFAD has also contributed to the development needs of the region through its Special Programming Mission. The first regional Special Programming

Mission of IFAD was directed to the front-line States. Front-line States were selected because it was felt that the region deserves special attention on matters related to family, national and regional food security. It was also felt that households headed by women play a significant part in enhancing family food security. Some pest outbreaks, such as the cassava mealy bug infestation in the front-line States, are causing serious problems. IFAD is planning to address this issue through a regional approach. Moreover, IFAD was among the pioneering financial institutions to have undertaken a comprehensive review of smallholder situations in Angola soon after the country became a member of IFAD. The results of this study are being actively pursued by IFAD for project/programme formulation.

48. Front-line States have also benefited from IFAD's ongoing Agricultural Management Training Programme for Africa. The Programme, which is being implemented in collaboration with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, aims at improving the managerial capacities in the smallholder sector of the African countries. The Programme's main trainees are project managers and senior project staff from agricultural and rural development projects and national trainees.

49. The training programme design has been replicated by national trainees in some of the front-line States with a significant multiplier impact, far in excess of the original design.

50. IFAD also collaborates with the AFRICA Fund (Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid), which was launched at the eighth Conference of Heads of State of the Non-Aligned Movement at Harare in September 1986. The objectives of the Fund are to strengthen the economic and financial capability of the front-line States and to mitigate the effects of South African inspired destabilization in the region. Joint Indian and IFAD collaboration under the aegis of the Fund has already begun on the Promotion of Rural Workshops to Maintain and Repair Agricultural Tools and Implements, a component of a $US 21 million project for the Rehabilitation of Agriculture in Mozambique. Other activities with AFRICA Fund donors include a General Identification mission focusing on the Communal Areas in Namibia, a General Identification mission to Angola and a Rural Development and Coastal Fisheries project in Mozambique.

8. International Civil Aviation Organization

51. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) continued to execute a number of technical cooperation projects in the front-line States designed to develop civil aviation and enhance this sector's capability as a tool for social and economic development. In 1990/91, these projects were as follows:

(a) Botswana

In 1990, ICAO provided five long-term experts in aerodrome engineering, airworthiness, flight operations, air transport and electro-mechanics, to

follow up and consolidate technical cooperation activities that started in 1980. The project aims at assisting in strengthening the technical and managerial capabilities of the Botswanian Directorate of Civil Aviation.

(b) Lesotho

ICAO continued in 1990/91 to execute the project that aims at developing rural airfields by upgrading its airstrips to national standards and improving radio communication/search and rescue facility, and repair and maintenance services. ICAO provided for the purpose six international experts for short- and long-term durations.

(c) Malawi

In 1990, ICAO assisted the Government of Malawi in the selection, purchase and installation of computer equipment for the management of the electronics maintenance and technical competency certification programmes. This falls within the technical cooperation project started in 1986 which aims at ensuring an efficient internal and international communication network strengthening the air transport subsector.

(d) Mozambique

(i) Technical cooperation for the strengthening of the role of the Mozambican Secretariat of State for Civil Aviation started in 1988. In 1990, ICAO has provided five long-term experts and four short-term consultants with the objectives of enhancing the capability of the airports and Air Navigation Authority, the Transportes e Trabalhos Aereos, the Linhas Aereos de Mozambique, the National School of Aeronautics, and to upgrade the skills of civil aviation personnel through fellowships and on-the-job training.

(ii) A second technical cooperation venture, started in 1989, aims at training aeronautical meteorologists to man and operate the various meteorological service offices. A total of 23 technicians have received such training during 1990.

(e) United Republic of Tanzania

In 1990, technical cooperation continued through the provision of long-term and short-term civil aviation specialists to upgrade the efficiency of the Tanzanian Civil Aviation Training Centre, and to strengthen the Directorate of Civil Aviation. A remarkable achievement of this cooperation was the recognition of the power of the Tanzanian Civil Aviation Authority to grant an aircraft operator certificate to the national airline, and the establishment of an avionics workshop for testing, calibration and repair of aircraft.

(f) Zambia

Technical cooperation for enhancing technical capabilities of the Zambian Department of Civil Aviation, and for assisting in its transformation from a public body to an autonomous airport authority continued in 1990 with the provision of one long-term specialist and short-term consultancy services.

9. World Health Organization

52. WHO adopted a resolution in May 1990 in which it urged member States to continue to take appropriate and timely measures to help the front-line States. Lesotho and Swaziland have already solved the acute health problems of South African and other refugees.

53. WHO continued to collaborate closely with the countries concerned in order to provide, as far as possible, the health care services required by the affected populations, including the displaced, the refugee and the transient population. WHO also participated in a mid-term review meeting on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity. In addition to the support given to national health development in the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) as well as Lesotho and Swaziland, WHO also gave its assistance, in the form of drugs and medical supplies, in the context of the repatriation of ANC exiles to South Africa.

54. WHO is also strengthening emergency management in the health sector in Angola and Mozambique, and is participating in the United Nations inter-agency activities for the assessment of the emergency health situation needs of Mozambique.

10. World Intellectual Property Organization

55. The World Intellectual Property organization (WIPO) continues to cooperate with the front-line States of Africa (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) in the intellectual property field.

56. During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken in respect of the front-line States.

57. In March 1990, two WIPO officials and a consultant undertook a mission to Maputo to discuss with senior government officials the modality for establishing a modern industrial property system.

58. In May 1990, WIPO organized, in Luanda, an industrial property seminar. Government officials from five countries, including Angola and Mozambique, participated.

59. In June 1990, a WIPO official and a consultant undertook a mission to Dar es Salaam to assist in the preparation of an industrial property law and the modernization of the industrial property office.

60. In August 1990, a WIPO official visited Dar es Salaam to assist government officials with preparation of the new industrial property law.

61. In November 1990, WIPO organized, in Harare, a subregional colloquium on the judiciary and the intellectual property system, for African countries. Judges and lawyers from 15 African countries participated, including judges and lawyers from the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

62. During the period under review, WIPO supplied computer hardware to Botswana in the framework of the computerization of the Botswana Industrial Property Office. A software programme is being developed.

63. WIPO has also provided fellowships for training government officials of Botswana (3), Mozambique (4), United Republic of Tanzania (8), Zambia (9) and Zimbabwe (6).

11. World Meteorological Organization

64. WMO has continued to provide assistance to the 10 SADCC countries in the areas of meteorology and operational hydrology. Currently, WMO is implementing in Botswana, Malawi and Zambia five UNDP financed projects in agrometeorology and hydrology totalling approximately $US 4 million. WMO is also implementing in the nine SADCC countries of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, a FINNIDA trust fund project totalling approximately $US 5 million. The assistance being provided in both cases is in the form of meteorological/hydrological equipment, experts/consultants and fellowships. WMO has also provided similar assistance to these countries under its Voluntary Cooperation Programme.

12. Universal Postal Union

65. In 1991, the Universal Postal Union (UPU) continued to provide technical assistance in the form of short-term consultancy services, training programmes and seminars tailored to meet the specific needs of individual front-line States as well as to strengthen their regional cooperation in postal communication.

C. Replies received from intergovernmental organizations

European Community

66. The front-line States and the Commission of the European Communities are linked by common membership of the Lomé Convention. The first financial protocol of the Fourth Lomé Convention provides for support to the front-line States for the period 1990 to 1995 a provisional total of 681.5 MECU as national indicative programmes. Front-line States are also entitled to regional support (proposed amount 121 MECU) and to various non-programmable forms of support.

67. The funds allocated to the front-line States under the Lomé 111 Convention amounted to 654.5 MECU for the national indicative programmes and to 141 MECU under the SADCC regional cooperation programme of Southern Africa. One of the objectives of Community aid is to diminish the dependence of front-line States vis-à-vis South Africa.

68. A special budget line was also created in 1988 whose aim is to support front-line States and SADCC member States.

69. Priority under this budget line is given to health (rehabilitation) and training projects. In 1988, 1989 and 1990, a global amount of 27.2 million ECU was allocated to 66 projects. The available budget for 1991 amounts to 17 million ECU.